

B. E. TAYLOR,
Steamers.
Lighters and Steam Launches
Supplied.
ILOILO, PHILIPINE ISLANDS.

The Hongkong Telegraph

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES No. 1472. 日九月二年六十二緒光

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1900.

一拜禮 號九十月三英港香

THE UNITED ASBESTOS
ORIENTAL AGENCY.
Sales Agents for the
UNITED ASBESTOS COM-
PANY, LTD., LONDON.
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Managers.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP..... " 12,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED..... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 7,500,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

KOBE.
NAGASAKI. LONDON.
LYONS. NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.
TIENTSIN. NEWCHWANG.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

PARKS' BANK, LTD.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.

HONGKONG AGENCY:—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

" " 6 " 4 "

" " 3 " 3 "

" " S. CHOH, "

Hongkong Manager.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1900.

[11]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE

OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

Shanghai Taels.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... 5,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 2,500,000

Head Office:—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies.

CANTON. PEKING.

CHEFOO. PENANG.

CHINKIANG. SINGAPORE.

CHUNKING. SWATOW.

FOOCHOW. TIENTSIN.

HANKOW.

The Bank purchases and receives for collection

bills of Exchange drawn on the above

places, and sells Drafts and Telegraphic Trans-

fers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved securities.

Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

3% per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.

4% " " 6 "

5% " " 12 "

E. W. RUTTER,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1900.

[14]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP..... £800,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS..... £800,000

RESERVE FUND..... £500,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT

ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per

annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" " 6 " 3 "

" " 3 " 3 "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,

Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1898.

[15]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND..... \$1,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS..... \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

N. A. SIERS, Esq., Chairman.

R. SHEWAN, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

E. Goetz, Esq.

R. M. Gray, Esq. D. M. Moses, Esq.

A. Haupt, Esq. A. J. Raymond, Esq.

The Hon. J. J. Kewich. R. L. Richardson, Esq.

A. McConachie, Esq. P. Sachse, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—Sir THOMAS JACKSON.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

THOMAS JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1900.

[16]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is conducted

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be

obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER

CENT, per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1895.

[17]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital..... £1,000,000

Paid up Capital..... 324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors:

Chan Kit Shan, Esq. D. Gillies, Esq.

Chow Tung Shan, Esq. J. T. Lauts, Esq.

Chief Manager.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed..... 5%

Hongkong, 20th December, 1899.

[18]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 P. Cask of 375 lbs. Net ex Factory.

\$2.80 P. Bag of 250 lbs.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1900.

[19]

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

[20]

FOR STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHAI & JAPAN, Malacca	E. G. Andrews	About 22nd March.	Freight or Passage.
LONDON, &c., Parramatta	A. Symons	Noon, 31st March.	Freight or Passage.
JAPAN	Rosetta	C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	About 31st March.
SHANGHAI	Bengal	S. Barcham	About 31st March.
LONDON	Java	G. W. Gordan, R.N.R.	About 5th April.
MARSEILLES & LONDON	S. S. "MASSILIA"	14th April.	Freight or Passage.
DIRECT.			(Without Transhipment.)

* (See Special Advertisement.)

t. (Passing through the Inland Sea).

For Further Particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1900.

[21]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

[22]

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, BREMEN/HAMBURG;

PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIc PORTS;

ALSO

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;

Steamers will call at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
STUTTGART	WEDNESDAY, 21st March.
KONIG ALBERT	WEDNESDAY, 4th April.
WEIMAR	WEDNESDAY, 18th April.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 2nd May.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 16th May.
HAMBURG, Hamburg-Amerika Line	WEDNESDAY, 30th May.
SACHSEN	THURSDAY, 14th June.
OLDENBURG	TH

Co-day's
Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
GRAND OPENING OF
MR. HENRY DALLAS' COMPANY
in the Greatest of Musical Plays,
"THE GEISHA,"

with
ALL THE ORIGINAL SCENERY,
DRESSES & EFFECTS
from
DALY'S THEATRE, LONDON.

FULL ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.

Pronounced by Press and Public
A MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION.

TO-MORROW
(TUESDAY), WEDNESDAY,
and
THURSDAY.
"THE GEISHA,"
WILL BE REPEATED.

FRIDAY,
"A RUNAWAY GIRL."

PLAN at ROBINSON PIANO CO.
USUAL PRICES.

Doors Open at 8 P.M. Commence at 9 P.M.
Carriages at 12.

NOTICE.—The Management have arranged
for a LATE TRAM to run Nightly 15
MINUTES after the Conclusion of the
Performance.

B. HERMANN,
Business Manager.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1900. [301b]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the MEMBERS of the
Club will be held in the CLUB HOUSE, on
THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1900, at 5 P.M.,
for the purpose of confirming or otherwise the
RESOLUTION passed at the Extraordinary
General Meeting held on the 13th March.

C. H. GRACE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1900. [359b]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

During my TEMPORARY ABSENCE
from the Colony, Mr. JIRO TTAMI
will take charge of this Office.
A. S. MIHARA,
Manager.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1900. [358b]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING,"

Captain Davis, will be despatched for the
above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 20th instant,
at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1900. [355b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship
"SZECHUEN,"
Captain Hall, will be despatched as above
TO-MORROW, the 20th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1900. [357b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship
"SUNGKIAN,"
Captain Moore, will be despatched as above
on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant.

The attention of Passengers is directed to
the Superior Accommodation offered by this
Steamer. The Vessel is fitted throughout with
Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1900. [338b]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship
"JASON,"
Captain Lyett, will be despatched as above
on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1900. [361b]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

STEAM FOR
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIRO AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"WEIMAR,"

of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
Captain H. Meyer, due here with the
outward German Mail about FRIDAY, the 23rd
instant, will leave for the above places about
24 hours after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1900. [32]

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship
"TAMSUI MARU,"
Captain K. Sōbajima, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 25th instant,
at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1900. [45]

Co-day's
Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby notified that the
Good Will and Business having been
SOLD, the Transfer will take place on the
28th instant.

All Accounts owing to the Firm must be
settled with the least possible delay and any
Claim outstanding after the 27th instant will
not be recognised.

THE MUTUAL STORES,
"LO SUI PING,"
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1900. [360b]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the
Numerous Customs of the MUTUAL
STORES, and the Public in General, that they will
take over the Business on the 28th instant,
and trust that the Patronage accorded to the
Establishment in the past may be continued.

The business will be carried on under the
same title and Mr. C. S. LEE has been
appointed MANAGER.

At the same time, we beg to state that the
System respecting Membership, introduced by
our Predecessors, will not be continued by us,
but Customers may rest assured that the
Prices quoted for our Goods will be the very
lowest possible.

C. S. LEE & Co.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1900. [362b]

Intimation.

NOTICE.

THE Observatory report says:—

On the 18th at 11.55 a.m. the barometer has
risen slightly on the China coast, fallen in the
extreme North. Pressure is high over N. China,
and a depression seems to be situated in the
Sea of Japan. Gradients moderate with strong
monsoon on the China coast and in the N. part
of the China Sea. FORECAST.—Fresh N. to N.E.
winds; dull, some rain.

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risen on the China coast. A high pressure area
covers China, with moderate gradients and
strong monsoon along the coast and in the N.
part of the China Sea. FORECAST.—Fresh N. to N.E.
winds; weather improving.

Rhodesian Field force to prevent the Boers
from trekking Northward.

THE FREE STATE.

LONDON, March 17th.

Colonel Pole-Carew has arrived at Spring-
fontein. Bloemfontein is therefore practically
in rail communication with Capetown. General
Gatacre's scouts have also entered
Springfontein and his column is advancing.
It is estimated that three quarters of the
Free Staters are returning to their farms and
rebels at Barkley East, Ladygrey and Herschel
are flocking to surrender.

WEATHER REPORT.

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winds; weather improving.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

NOTICE.

THE returns of the number of visitors to the
City Hall Museum for the week ended 18th March
are:—Europeans 185; Chinese 2,662; total 2,847.

THERE will be five black players in the West
Indian Cricket Team, which is to visit Eng-
land next summer, one of them, a Trinidad
man, being the best bowler in the islands.

LIRUT. Lethbridge, 1.M.S., 6th Burma Battalion,
has been directed to proceed from Man-
dalay to the medical charge of the Burma-
Chinese Boundary Commission, in the room of
Major W. Kiddle, R.A.M.C., deceased.

THE Russian Government has just signed a
contract with a German house for the conver-
sion into modern weapons of nearly a quarter
of a million comparatively obsolete rifles. The
rifles to be converted date from 1878, 1882, and
1889, and are of various patterns.

A GREAT many things that are now used for
food were once considered poisonous. Lemons
were considered poisonous by the Romans, who
used them to scatter among their clothes to
keep away moths. He was a bold man who first
dared to eat a tomato or cook an egg plant.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* wrote
on the 16th ulto, that M. Delcassé informed his
colleagues at that day's Cabinet Council that the
Chinese Government had just handed to him
in Paris the 200,000, asked for as an indemnity
for the murder of the two officers of the *Des-
cartes* at Kwan-chau-wan.

AN ingenious fraud was punished this morning
at the Magistracy. It appears that a cooie was
suspected of stealing sugar from the East Point
Sugar Refinery and was at last discovered with
a bamboo in the interior, of which had been
hollowed out to enable him to carry out the
sugar without being suspected. For the next
six weeks he will be put to his ingenuity to
keep the public service in Victoria goal.

BIRTHS.

At No. 2, Dent Road, Shanghai, on the 11th
inst., the wife of J. M. SMITH, of a son.

On the 11th inst., at 3, Wal Hai Mino Road,
Shanghai, the wife of CECIL SIMPSON, H.B.M.
Board of Works, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th instant, at the residence of Mr.
A. Kuhn, Pedder's Hill, ROSIE, the daughter
of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Donnenberg, to ALBERT,
the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. WEIL, Shanghai,
and Japan papers please copy.

On the 12th inst., at the Cathedral, Shanghai,
by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., Rev. G. A.
SHROPSHIRE, R.A., of the English Baptist Mission,
Shensi, to MAUD M. DOULTON, B.A., only
daughter of James Doulton, Esq., of Wrays-
bury, Surrey, London.

DEATH.

On the 24th of February, HERMANN EDWARD
OTTO, son of Mr. & Mrs. H. Schroeber, Tientsin,
of scarletina, age nearly 14 months.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

BRANDIES.

A.—Hennessy's Old Pale, Red
Capsule — \$18

B.—Superior Very Old Cognac
Red Capsule — \$21

C.—Very Old Liqueur Cognac
\$24

V.O.—D.—Hennessy's Finest
Very Old Liqueur Cognac,
1872 Vintage, Red
Capsule — \$36

V.V.O.—E.—Finest Very Old
Liqueur Cognac, 1862
Vintage — \$48

All our Brandies are guaranteed to
be Pure Cognac, the differences in
price being merely a question of age
and vintage.

Sample bottles and smaller quanti-
ties will be supplied at proportionate
wholesale rates.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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A. S. WATSON &

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1900.

THE "EMPEROR" IN WUCHANG.

Our Hankow correspondent writes:

The officials and people of Wuchang city have, for the last three months, been in a fever of excitement over the presence amongst them of a mysterious personage, supposed to be none other than the Emperor himself, happily escaped from the solicitous care of his aunt, or else some other Imperial Highness. It appears, that some three months ago he was quietly making his way down the river in a boat, along with four attendants, having come from Szechuan, and being bound for no one knows where. *En route* he put up at Kichow, a city half way between Hankow and Kiukchow, and went ashore to stretch his legs. While walking about, he noticed a shop which had been sealed up by the authorities and there being, in his opinion, something wrong about it he removed the seals. This action procured him the honour of an interview with the city magistrate whose authority, however, he declined to recognise. He refused to kneel, or to give any account of himself, and demanded to be sent to the Viceroy who would know who he was. The puzzled magistrate, fearing he had got hold of some great man wandering about in disguise, and not knowing what else to do, took him at his word and packed him off to Wuchang, along with two of his servants, the other two having bolted with the trouble began.

The Wuchang authorities deputed a number of officials to try this curious case, but they only succeeded in deepening the mystery. The man, as before, refused to recognise them, still demanding to see the Viceroy. His servants could tell nothing save that they had joined him in Szechuan, and knew him by the name of Yang Kwo-lin. Meanwhile, an examination revealed the fact that he had in his possession certain clothing and articles which only the occupants of the palace may lawfully use. Further, one of the officials recognised him as an influential stranger who had once helped him out of a difficulty in Peking, and a well-known sharper gave evidence that this was none other than the Emperor. The court could not come to a conclusion as to who the man was, and simply made a report to that effect. But the great majority of the people decided that he must be the Emperor, and continue of that opinion still. The high authorities did not take kindly to this idea, and showed their disapproval by dismissing the official who recognised him, and by throwing the sharper into prison for life, after having first beaten him to death. Then anonymous placards began to appear, some of them evidently in the interests of this case, but others were part and parcel of the same seditious movement as has been observed at other places. One of the latter, which attracted a good deal of attention was to the effect that there would be a general rising of "the then" this year, with the declared intention of: 1st. Saving the Emperor, 2nd. Killing the wicked Empress-Dowager, 3rd. Killing Kang-ji and other traitorous officials, 4th. Abolishing *lai-hin*, and other vexatious taxation, 5th. Stopping riots against foreign ports and merchants, 6th. Requesting missionaries to retire from the country till these troubles are over.

Meanwhile the talk went on, and the authorities did their best to keep the pot boiling by fresh investigations, always with the same inconclusive result. At first the man was treated with a certain amount of deference, but ultimately he was lodged in the district magistrate's jail as an ordinary prisoner. While here a foreigner, accompanied by a couple of competent natives, contrived to interview him. He appeared to be an ordinary Chinaman, about thirty years of age, poorly dressed and without any marks of refinement about him. He was, by his speech, evidently a native of Peking, or some northern province at least, but he answered the questions put to him in such a hesitating uncertain way that they were convinced he was a humbug. This visit, when it became known, gave great umbrage to the authorities, who soundly bambooed the jailors for letting the foreigner in, and appointed a guard of twelve men to watch the prisoner night and day, so that the like should never happen again.

The Viceroy firmly declined to see the man, and pressed his subordinates to dispose of the case. But, since his main crime was that they knew nothing, and, moreover, as they were more than a little bit afraid he might be somebody in particular after all, they were in no hurry to come to a finding. At length, the district magistrate, who is a Hanlin and a man of nerve, determined to apply torture. The prisoner was brought before a fresh bench of mandarins and ordered to confess or be beaten, whereupon he quietly turned his back on the court. The magistrate, ordered him seven hundred blows, but the floggers, being afraid, made a mere pretence of beating till they were told that if they did not make the flesh fly they would taste of the bamboo themselves. The result was the application of a very satisfactory piece of torture, but still no information was elicited. Being under orders to make some progress, the court found, on the strength of an alleged confession, that the prisoner was a Cantonese, a follower of Kang Yu-wei—possibly his younger brother—a secret society man and an unmitigated villain whose head had better be taken off without further delay.

Meanwhile all these various trials and investigations were being duly chronicled in the *Hanpan*, native newspaper published here under Japanese protection, which also made occasional editorial remarks of a very sensible character. It pointed out the folly of the officials in thus, of their own accord, keeping open a rumour factory month after month, thus endangering the public peace, and scaring honest people. If they had brought home any crime to the man they should punish him and be done with it—if he had nothing against him he should be set at liberty, or banished from the place as a public nuisance. But to go on tormenting one whom many believed to be the Emperor was the height of folly. What could they mean by it? Why could not the Viceroy see him and settle it?

Up till now, the officials here have never condescended to notice papers. Most likely they had no wish to get into difficulties with the Consuls of the registered foreign owners of these enterprises. But now that the Empress Dowager has spoken out plainly on the subject of native papers they feel themselves at liberty to interfere. At all events, the district magistrate of Wuchang thought it was time he taught the *Hanpan* a lesson. Thus it came about that a number of runners were sent out at midnight, who arrested five of the *Hanpan* staff—two writers and three distributors—and threw them into prison where, as a special distinction, the literary men of the party had their ears nailed to the pump in the Chinese fashion, that is they were tied up to the "ink buckets" in the unsavoury den of their detention. Next day there was no publication of the *Hanpan*. Of course, the interference of the Japanese Consul was invoked on the ground that this proceeding was a gross infraction of the recent treaty between China and Japan, and it was also pointed out that for the officials thus to lay violent hands on the persons of literary men and subject them to such abuse before their degrees had been dealt with was a serious violation of the laws of the land. After a couple of days, the newspaper had once more set at liberty, but the *Hanpan* has been effectively gagged all the same, and since then has not dared to allude to these matters.

However, to keep up the interest, an impudent proclamation was issued by the Viceroy and the Governor conjointly, and certainly it is an curious a production as ever appeared under high official seal. It states that throughout Wuchang and Hankow there has been an issue of anonymous placards openly calling on the soldiers to assemble and rebel, professing that the fraternity are ready to begin operations. Besides this, in the Shanghai newspapers which publish the silly talk of the streets, and many other absurdities of their own manufacture, have been much to the same effect, which is very surprising and likely to excite and alarm the ignorant. With respect to Peking, the Viceroy and Governor learn with the deepest pleasure, by repeated telegrams from the highest authority, that all there is perfect quiet. There are no rumours at all, and the legations of the Foreign Powers are quiescent as usual. It is undoubtable that worthless miscreants should be permitted thus to create disturbances. They are entirely owing to the traitorous criminal Kang Yu-wei who, escaping the meshes of the law, stirrups his following to spread the poison everywhere, falsely declaiming about injustice and the certainty of a rebellion, as he does in the newspapers published in the South and in Shanghai. The secret societies pick up his spite, and by means of it unsettle the minds of people who have no means of distinguishing between the true and the false; and, careless whether it be beneficial or mischievous, believe in the lies of the newspapers.

For instance there is the case of the prisoner Yang Kwo-lin, who was sent up last year from Kichow. He is clearly a secret society man, a native of Canton, who formerly kept an opium shop and brothel in the city of Kueichow (in Szechuan), but who recently, with his followers, has been travelling about practising all manner of deception like the impostor is. He has been frequently examined, and now the murder is out, he is a proven lawless bandit. But persons knowing nothing about the evidence have gathered up the foolish rumours of the street and sent them, with additions, to the Shanghai newspapers. They have also posted anonymous placards with the intention of creating disturbances in the hope that, in the ensuing confusion, they will be able to plunder and rob to their hearts' content. This wickedness can no longer be permitted, so all the civil and military authorities are enjoined to offer rewards and strictly apprehend all fabricators of rumours, placard posters and secret society men, and bring them to trial so as they may be dealt with according to the law. As to the people, they are to remember that Peking is at rest and the temporary misunderstanding cleared up. They must pay no attention to these disturbers, and that they will not fall into the trap of the servants' quarters and a large godown above. It was very solidly constructed of brick and hard wood with special reference to the danger of fire in the dry climate of Peking, and was lighted by electricity. The building cost Tls. 77,000, it and the furniture being fully insured, mainly in the Hongkong Fire and China Fire. The fire is reported to have broken out in the servants' quarters on the upper floor, but there are some suspicions that it was due to incendiarism. The Conservative element in Peking having expressed great disgust at the height of the structure, which towered over all the buildings in the neighbourhood, its only rival being the new Austrian Legation just completed.

Two days after the issue of the above, that is to say on the 7th inst., the Viceroy summoned the whole of the civil and military mandarins in Wuchang to attend at the Vice-regal Yamen for a further examination of this denounced "opium shop and brothel keeper" Yang Kwo-lin. The town's talk was that if he proved to be the Emperor he would be acknowledged there and then, but if not, an adjournment would be made for the execution ground, and his head taken off. By nine o'clock the smaller mandarins began to put in an appearance, and following them came the district magistrates, the prefects, *Taots* Provincial Treasurer, the Judge and the Governor all in full regiments, till at noon upwards of a hundred and fifty officials of all ranks were assembled. The whole of Wuchang turned out to see. The people were in thousands and tens of thousands, climbing on the walls and houses, swarming everywhere. The trial was conducted by the Viceroy in person and lasted only a very short time. He asked the prisoner "Who do you call yourself?" The answer was "Who do you say that I am?" Q. "Are you a Cantonese?" A. "If you say I am a Cantonese let it be so." Q. "Are you Kang Yu-wei's younger brother?" A. "If you say I am Kang Yu-wei's younger brother, let it be so, but I have not heard that he is guilty of any crime." Q. "If we send you to your home are you willing to go?" A. "Where is my home? I have no home." That was all the investigation. He was remanded back to his old quarters in the district magistrate's jail and there he remains with his head still on. Taken altogether this is one of the strangest of strange things that ever happened in this region.

It is somewhat presumptuous to offer an opinion on this curious affair, for neither native nor foreigner knows what to make of it. But the most probable explanation is that the man is a fraud, and has assumed a character which he has not the ability to act up to. It is true, he has not directly claimed to be the Emperor, but he has insinuated it in a hundred ways. Possibly it was only after the sharper, Yang Kien-tang, a man well known to many foreigners here, proclaimed him that he adopted the idea. Anyhow at the critical moment his courage failed him. It is said that at the Viceroy's examination he asked leave to speak, and when it was granted him he said nothing. Had he then boldly declared himself to be Kwang Hsu there is no saying what might have happened, but he was not equal to the effort. As to the officials, they are simply bewildered by the recent proceedings at Peking. They are like a team of horses in charge of a drunken driver, and will probably end by upsetting the coach. I believe officials and people alike would gladly hail anyone as Emperor if only to be rid of the hoary harpy who usurps the throne, and is hurrying the Empire headlong to ruin, as the foreign legations stand "quiescent as usual."—*China Gazette*.

JOSS CHINCHINJOSS in *S. F. Press*.

REPORTED CABAL IN PEKING AGAINST VICEROY LIU.

Captain Carl Jensen, of the steamship *Cathay*, from Mororan, reports:—Rough throughout.

Captain W. H. Gibson, of the steamship *Ayr*, from Kuchinotzu, reports:—Strong S.W. wind in Eastern Sea, strong to moderate N.E. winds, overcast and misty from Turnabout.

NOT AND A CALENDAR.

MARCH.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1893.

Barometer 30.14

Thermometer 57.3

Humidity 79.0

Rainfall 1.76

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.

On date 10 a.m. On date 4 p.m.

Barometer 30.12

Temperature 56

Humidity 73

Rainfall 0.12

TO-DAY.

Monday, 19th March, 1900.

Chinese—10th of month, or 26th year of Kwang-tsu.

Sun-Rise 6hr. 7min.

Sun-Set 6hr. 10min.

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Sun-Rise 6hr. 7min.

Sun-Set 6hr. 10min.

TO-DAY.

Monday, 19th March, 1900.

Chinese—10th of month, or

Intimations.

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(March 19th.)

Companies.	Paid up Capital.	Latest quotation.
Banks.		
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.	\$125	32½% premium
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited (Preference).	\$5	Nominal
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited (Ordinary).	\$4	£1 buyers
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited (Deferred).	\$1	£5.5 buyers
National Bank of China, Ltd.	\$8	\$25
Do. Founders.	\$1	\$20
Marine Insurances.		
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$50	\$330
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$25	\$53
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$25	£1.10
Yangtsze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$60	\$130
Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	\$50	\$130
Strait Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$20	\$1
Fire Insurances.		
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$305
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$20	\$80
Shipping.		
Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co., Limited.	\$15	\$29½
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$91
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$18½
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$51
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. (Pref.).	\$10	£10.00 buyers
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. (O'ary).	\$10	£10.10
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. (O'ary).	\$10	£5.5
Star Ferry Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$18
"Shell" Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$260
Refineries.		
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$138
Linton Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$47
Mining.		
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.	\$7	\$8.10
Punjom Mining Preference Shares.	\$1	\$1.40
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tunkin.	Fcs. 250	\$350
Queen Mines, Ltd.	25 cts.	\$10
Jebleb Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$134
Raub Altian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	150.10d.	\$61
Olivers Freehold Mines, Ltd. A.	\$5	\$6
Olivers Freehold Mines, Ltd. B.	\$4	\$5
Great Eastern & Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Ltd. (Preference).	\$5	\$8.80
Do. (Preference) Docks Wharves and Godowns.	\$1	\$10.40
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	\$125	100% premium
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godowns Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$83
Wanchai Warehouse & Storage Co., Ltd.	\$37	\$46
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.	\$6	\$404
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$9.40
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$126
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	\$30	\$26
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$49
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$128
Humphrey's Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$91
Cotton Mills.	\$10	\$12.75
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$38
Ewe Cotton Spinning & Co., Ltd.	100	£1.70
International Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	100	£1.70
Imou-kung-mow Co. & Wearing Co., Ltd.	100	£1.70
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	500	£1.70
Yahlung Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	100	£1.57
Whiskers.		
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$30
China Watson & Co., Ltd. Limited.	\$15	\$17
Watkins Limited.	\$10	\$161
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited.	\$10	\$12.75
Hongkong & China Gas Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$135
Hongkong Ropes Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$330
Geo. Peacock & Co., Ltd.	25	£48
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	25	£10.60
Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$160
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.	\$6	\$6
Hongkong and China Bakery Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$50 buyers
Campbell, Moore and Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$1.16
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.	\$1	£1 nominal
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd.	\$4	£5
United Asbestos of Oriental Agency, Ltd.	\$10	\$10
Tearabai Planting Co., Ltd.	\$20	\$8
Teabai Planting Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$5
OPIUM QUOTATIONS.		
Hongkong, 19th March.		
ON LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer.	1/12	
Bank Bills on demand.	1/17/10	
Creditis, 4 months' sight.	1/11/10	
Uventis, 4 months' sight.	1/11/10	
ON BERLIN, (denomin.)	2.20	
Bank Bills, on demand.	2.46	
Creditis, 4 months' sight.	3.10/10	
ON NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand.	4.71	
Creditis, 30 days' sight.	4.48	
ON BOMBAY, Telegraphic Transfer.	145	
On demand.	145	
ON SHANGHAI, Telegraphic Transfer.	71	
Private, 30 days' sight.	72	
ON YOKOHAMA, I.T.	33 per cent. prem.	
Sovereign, Bank's Buying Rate.	31.17	
Gold Leaf, 100 to 100 per cent.	32.20	
Bar Silver.	374	
Dollars.	27 per cent. prem.	
Hongkong, 19th March.		
New Patna.	1,035 per chest.	
New Benares.	1,030	
Old Benares.	1,055	
New Mawla.	940 per picul.	
Old Mawla.	950	
Persian, Oily, cash.	1,640	
Persian, paper tied.	625/900	



BREAD! BREAD!! BREAD!!

M R. H. RUTTONJEE begs to inform his numerous Patrons that he is now prepared to deliver BREAD in WANCHAI and the EAST END of the City between the hours of 6 and 7 A.M.

CUSTOMERS requiring BREAD to be delivered are requested to kindly notify the same to

H. RUTTONJEE,

13 & 15, D'Aguilar Street,

Hongkong, 20th January, 1900. [34]

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

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